

day night that "the people were with him," and this idea apparently prevailed today.

There was, however, an easily discernible attitude of concern among the President's close friends to-day over the increasingly defiant attitude of Congress and the general tenor of the press comment on the trip abroad.

May Weaken His Hand.

It is frankly admitted in official circles that the divided opinion over the President's trip and over his peace programme may weaken greatly his hand in the preliminary negotiations with the Entente Powers.

Clemenceau and Lloyd George, it is pointed out, are backed by a virtually unanimous national opinion and the British elections to be held on December 14 are expected to return an overwhelming majority for the British Premier.

Orlando likewise has the full backing of the Italian people and is virtually charged by them with the carrying out of a national programme at the peace conference, the details of which are more or less known in advance.

This leaves President Wilson in the position of being the only one of the four "working heads" of the chief belligerent Governments who has not the undivided support of his people, and further complications are seen here through the fact that the Republican programme for peace, especially the programme outlined by Senator Knox to-day, accords in many respects with the desires of the French and British Governments.

It is known here that the Entente leaders have been made fully aware of the political situation in the United States and will be in a position to judge how far special programmes outlined by the President have the backing of the United States Senate and the American people.

The situation, it is admitted here, may result in the President not feeling himself in a position to press some of the principles he has announced as vigorously as would otherwise be the case.

FLEET ASSEMBLES TO MEET PRESIDENT

Warships Will Meet Wilson 1,500 Miles Out.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The fleet which will meet President Wilson on the high seas is being assembled at the American naval bases at Brest, France, and Portland, England. The dreadnoughts comprise the largest ships on this side of the water, including the New York, the Oklahoma and the Nevada, under Admiral Rodgers. The destroyer contingent will number twenty-four vessels.

The fleet will proceed 1,500 miles out to sea, where the meeting with the steamship bearing the President, with his escort, will take place. Admiral Pennypacker, who will take command of the combined fleet of ten battleships and twenty-eight destroyers. A stop will be made at the Azores, principally to ensure a supply of oil for the destroyers.

CHEF WITH RECORD TO BE WILSON'S COOK

Louis Seres of Biltmore Has 25 Adjutants.

When the good ship George Washington dips into the Atlantic to-day or to-morrow it will have as passenger none other than Louis Seres. At 2:01 this morning President Wilson, who seems to have booked a passage, may not have heard of the chef, but that wasn't Louis's fault, nor is it laid at the door of Bob Kennedy, the modest little press agent of the Western Hemisphere's greatest (he admits it) hotel.

Because Louis is to be aboard with twenty-five adjutants, all of whom appear in the Cooks and Bakers' Who's Who, the nation's Chief Executive will suffer no indignation during the trip, for they're going to give the President and Mrs. Wilson the best menus ever offered a potentate, at the same time obviating Hoover's \$97,756,843 points in the food armistice.

While the ship is chafing to receive Mr. Wilson and the other distinguished passengers yesterday "the entire culinary crew received their final drill." These are Bob's own words. George Seres, 38, is the president of the new Hotel Commodore, organized the cooks and then (loud on the big bassoon) Chef Louis Seres of the Biltmore, "a perfect wizard in culinary art," than whom there is no thanxwom in his own little trade, and Jean Malnet, maitre d'hotel of the Biltmore, will be in charge. The titled Jean is said unofficially to know more about compiling menus than any maitre in captivity, and Louis twice as much. The Wilsons will dine in a private suite.

WILSON TO SEE THE POPE.

Rome Newspapers Announce President's Plans.

ROME, Dec. 3.—President Wilson during his stay at this capital will pay a visit to Pope Benedict, it is announced by the newspapers here. He will go to the Vatican, it is stated, from the American Embassy instead of from the Quirinal, where the President and Mrs. Wilson will be the guests of the King and Queen while in Rome.

SPIES STILL INFEST BELGIUM.

Two German Soldiers Disguised as Women Arrested.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.—The German espionage service in Belgium continues active, notwithstanding the armistice, according to the Gazette.

In a village near Brussels the police arrested two German soldiers disguised as women who were taking photographs of passing French troops.

TWO ARMY FLIERS KILLED.

Lieut. Holborn, Brooklyn, Falls to Death in Texas.

WICHITA FALLS, Tex., Dec. 3.—Lieut. C. E. Holborn of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Cadet A. K. Lincoln of Pittsfield, Mass., were instantly killed in an airplane accident at Call Field this morning.

Quinine That Does Not Affect Head. Because of the toxic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE DRUGS should be avoided. The only safe way to avoid them is to use Quinine. There is only one Quinine. E. W. GROVE'S Quinine. See box.

TRANSPORT WAITS WILSON'S ARRIVAL

Guards to Swarm Pier as President Steps From His Car to Big Liner.

MANY EXPERTS IN PARTY

Vast Quantities of Maps and Secret Data to Be Taken on George Washington.

The President and Mrs. Wilson, with the personnel of the American Peace Commission, will arrive at Pier 4, Hoboken, where the transport George Washington is in readiness to sail, at 7 o'clock this morning. They left Washington on a special train at midnight last night.

The Army Transport Service, which is in complete charge of the arrangements for the President's departure for Europe, announced last night that the special train will arrive over the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Summit avenue station in Jersey City soon after 6 A. M. The train will be switched to the Hoboken Shore Road, and the President's private car will be taken directly to Pier 4. By this arrangement it will not be necessary for the President to drive through the streets of Hoboken.

Preparations to guard the President have been very thoroughly worked out. Soldiers and police service agents and local policemen will swarm in and around the pier once possessed by the German steamship companies. Without a special pass bearing a photograph of the bearer no person will be allowed even in the vicinity of Pier 4, and it was said last night that plainclothesmen will be barred absolutely. The President will be impetuously guarded from the moment he leaves his private car until he is in seclusion aboard the big liner. Major H. C. Craig, chief of the military police, is in charge of the guard.

The pier is gaily and profusely decorated with flags, streamers and bunting and has taken on a distinctly holiday air in the last few hours. The grim bleakness of the big wharf from which so many troops sailed for France was quite relieved last night by the Red, White and Blue.

Can Sail at a Minute's Notice.

Although it is not precisely certain at just what hour the George Washington leaves the harbor, the time set tentatively was 10:30 A. M. The ship is ready to go at a minute's notice, all stores having been taken aboard. The President's private suite of three rooms on the port side of the main deck, a suite finished in mahogany with gray hangings, is ready for occupancy, as is Mrs. Wilson's, which is directly across the corridor, three rooms in mahogany and pink, on the starboard side. Chef Seres and his staff of the Hotel Biltmore, have drilled their company of twenty-five cooks and fifty waiters, the culinary department, as is the case with other details, having been planned to meet the requirements of royalty.

There will be no lack of music to soothe the President's ear, for two musical organizations from the Great Lakes Training Station will go aboard the George Washington this morning. One is the Great Lakes Orchestra of twenty pieces, the other is the Kensington (Kan.) Band, selected from among twenty-three organizations.

Mrs. Wilson will be served as queens are served when they travel abroad. The stewardess selected for her is Mrs. Anna H. Limerick, 36, of New York, who had the experience of being on three ships that were torpedoed. Under her direction for Mrs. Wilson's orders will be Mrs. Annie Glascock, Mrs. Mary Simpson and Mrs. Vera Stuart. All will wear the crosses insignia of the Knights of Columbus.

Experts Go With Commission.

Among the specialists that will sail with the peace commission are Lieut. Col. Leonard P. Ayres of the General Staff, who goes as chief statistical officer, and Dr. William E. Lunt, professor of English constitutional history at Haverford College, who will be an expert adviser on national boundaries. Col. Ayres volunteered his services soon after the United States entered the war, and built up an organization of statistical research which is regarded as very valuable. The Secretary of War has stated that the organization will be maintained as a permanent part of the military establishment.

Dr. Lunt, a graduate of Bowdoin College, is regarded as an authority on the subject of boundaries.

Columbia University will be represented by Prof. James T. Shotwell, a historian, and by Major Douglas W. Johnson, professor of physiography. They have been collecting data for Col. Edward M. House. Back in September, 1917, as a result of conferences between the President and Col. House, the latter was authorized to organize forces for the peace conference and to obtain the most complete information possible. Expenses were paid out of the special emergency fund placed by Congress at the President's disposal.

Col. House held conferences with Dr. S. E. Morison, president of the City College, Prof. James T. Shotwell of Columbia, and Archibald C. Coolidge of Harvard University about the broad lines of the work and the organization. Then the American Geographical Society placed its building and staff at the disposal of Col. House.

Vast Amount of Secret Data.

Since November, 1917, the work has been under way, in cooperation with the Military Intelligence Division, and an immense amount of data, very carefully guarded and kept secret, has been prepared for use at the peace conference. Much of the data will be carried to France by the George Washington and there will go aboard the ship this morning also twenty-three members of the inquiry force. The director of the force is Dr. Morison of the City College, and the remainder of the important personnel is as follows: Chief territorial specialist, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, director of the American Geographical Society; specialist on economic resources, Allyn A. Young, head of the department of economics of Cornell University; specialist on Alsace-Lorraine and Bel-

GERMANS DESERTED DYING PRISONERS

Evidences of Cruelty, Especially to British, Multiply on Inquiry.

SICK STARVED TO DEATH

Six Patients in Hospital at Namur Found Dead When Troops Fled.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 3.—At Liege, Spa and Verriers one meets the same universal disgust and loathing of the Germans as everywhere. One hears the same tales of looting, espionage and impositions, but the topic of all others to which it is impossible to refrain from returning is the German treatment of prisoners, especially the British.

In all the black history of Germany's conduct in this war there is nothing sadder than her treatment of the sick prisoners in hospitals up to the time of the armistice. I heard the same tale several places, but know the facts best as they occurred in Namur. Their treatment of sick prisoners almost always was bad. Their diet consisted of four ounces of black bread a day with coffee, the morning rice was at noon and a teaspoonful of jam every forty-seven hours. Our doctors tell me every prisoner was suffering and still suffers from intestinal troubles. All are emaciated and show evidence of negligence.

Abandoned Sick Men.

The culminating crime was the last when the Germans made no attempt to hand the hospitals over to any authority or representatives of the Allies. They did not even inform the patients or civilians where they were going; they merely went away and left the patients alone. At Namur there were a dozen places used as hospitals of the existence of which the civilians did not seem even to have been aware.

FOSDICK TO SCAN WAR FIELD.

Goes With Wilson Party to Present Homestead of Soldiers.

In war the morale of men from the United States in France was high, but in peace time they show signs of getting homesick. With the idea that ways may be devised to keep the minds of the soldiers healthy, the United States Government and the American Geographical Society, have made a map of the war zone. The map shows the distribution of material resources and trade routes.

The library for the commission includes hundreds of books and maps from the American Geographical Society and from Harvard, Princeton, Haverford College, the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library. All of this data has been under strict guard.

SIX FOUND DEAD IN BED.

In one institution six patients lay dead in their beds. Their eleven dead in the hospitals at Namur and seventeen in one institution in Nivelles. The condition was very filthy and evidence of neglect were loathsome. The places were littered with dirty bandages and refuse, so the atmosphere was terrible and the sufferings of the patients too dreadful for words.

It was five days after the Germans left the hospitals before the first British medical officers arrived, and ten days before there was anything like a proper supply of invalid food and medical necessities. Meanwhile the residents of the town did everything possible. Many worked in the hospitals regularly until the British took them over.

An organization of which the Catholic fathers were at the head did all possible to repair the German barbarity. Altogether there were 600 prisoners in the hospitals at Namur and 200 more arriving in the town. Of all the atrocities the Germans have done in war I doubt if anything has been so truly damnable as this.

CONVOY FOR WILSON WILL SWEEP SEAS

Admiral Mayo Takes Precautions to Guard Transport From Stray Mines.

Vice-Admiral H. T. Mayo, who will command the convoy which will accompany the George Washington when the vessel journeys to France with President Wilson and his party, announced last night that everything was in readiness for the voyage. His flagship, the Pennsylvania, which will have five destroyers will form the convoy, will precede the George Washington in order to protect the latter from the possibility of encountering a stray mine.

"In case of a mine, the Pennsylvania is not so important as the George Washington," said Admiral Mayo, who has been at the McAlpin. Mrs. Mayo should be returned Monday from a three months tour of inspection which included naval and air stations in Ireland, Scotland and on the Belgian coast.

"While we did not contribute anything strategically new to naval warfare, we had no reason to be ashamed of our marksmanship, gunnery or fire control," said the Admiral, referring to his tour. "There was a complete dovetailing of interests and America fitted right in. Our methods kept pace with those of the British navy in spite of their three years previous experience."

"Admiral Beatty expressed surprise and pleasure at the ability of our ships to fight with the British fleet. I have a fleet of thirty-six American destroyers at Queenstown," he said to me, "and were I offered forty-two of our own to replace them I would refuse the offer. I find that your officers are not mere specialists but are conversant with every detail of operation."

"I am sure that your experience will prove a fine thing for our men," continued Admiral Mayo. "I hope that lots of the lads will get the sea habit and stick to the service for the peace of the world, in my opinion, rests largely in our having a big, efficient navy."

Admiral Mayo said he was unable to fix the number of submarines the United States navy and air service accounted for, but said that more than fifty which are unaccounted for by the Germans probably were sunk by the Dover barrage and the North Sea fleet.

Ten dreadnoughts and twenty-four destroyers, with seaplanes, will meet the George Washington off the coast of France, Admiral Mayo said. "Every precaution will be taken to insure the President's safety," he said.

SITUATION SERIOUS, SAYS HERR BARTH

Secretary for Social Policy Sees Menace in Demobilizing.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 3.—Addressing a great meeting of returned German soldiers at Enns, in Hesse-Nassau, Herr Barth, Secretary for Social Policy in the new German People's Government, said the general situation in Germany was serious, according to a Berlin despatch to the *Berlingske Tidende*.

Herr Barth praised the self-discipline of the German troops retreating on the western front but asserted that the situation of the army in the east was distressing. He added that he could not see how the great mass of troops could be evacuated in view of the coming winter and the hostility of the population.

Secretary Barth hoped the army would not suffer the fate of Napoleon's troops, but declared "Germany is ready to meet the coming dispensation of Providence."

CROWN PRINCE PUTS BLAME ON AIDS

Continued from First Page.

was a mistake. We should have attacked to the eastward of Verdun, where there would have been great probability of success."

The ex-Crown Prince was rather bitter regarding the work of the general staff, which he asserted was responsible for numerous mistakes, including the attack in March, 1918, which he was ordered to make, contrary to his own view, and was compelled to obey. He declared that Ludendorff was the mainspring of Germany's warlike activities, while Von Hindenburg was a mere figurehead.

Ludendorff and his staff continually underestimated the enemy's forces and never believed that America's contribution of soldiers was as great as it actually proved to be.

Frederick William declared himself to be an admirer of President Wilson, who, he felt assured, would bring about a peace of justice for the German people and concluded:

"Any humiliation of a nation containing seventy million people would only leave a feeling of revenge. Such a nation cannot be crushed."

"The armistice terms are very severe and almost impossible of execution, as the Entente Powers are taking away a large portion of the means of transport."

Asked whether Germany, if victorious, would not have imposed even more severe terms, he expressed the belief that such would not have been the case.

When the Brest-Litovsk treaty was mentioned, he said its terms were hard because in Russia the Germans were confronted by the Bolsheviks.

Opposed Air Raids.

With regard to air raids on unfortified cities, the fierce submarine warfare, the bombardment of Paris and the deportation of women from occupied districts to work in Germany, Frederick said he had always entirely disagreed with these policies.

"The air raids on London and other towns and the big gun used against Paris were useless militarily and, in fact, silly," said Frederick William. "Orders to submarine commanders were read differently by various officers, who went much too far. Regarding air raids, I suggested two years ago an international agreement confining air activities to the actual war zone, but my opinion was entirely disregarded."

In connection with Germany's actions in Belgium at the beginning of the war, the ex-Crown Prince said that the German General Staff had informed him that Field Marshal Falk was in Belgium in July, 1914, making a complete military survey for future operations. When it was suggested that the German Staff had done the same thing, Frederick said he knew nothing about it.

German diplomats he declared, had made "awful" mistakes, being unable to see the viewpoint of the countries where they were stationed and misreading opinion in other countries. Referring to the notorious Kaiser telegram during the Boer war, he said:

"My father was made to send this telegram by his political advisers."

The former Crown Prince is living a very simple life now. He strolls about the island, chats with peasants and is learning the Dutch language from a small boy. He says he is informed, although in reality not informed, as all the other German officers have been permitted to leave Holland. He does not expect his wife to come to Holland; she will remain in Berlin to superintend the education of their children.

Frederick William discussed various subjects quite frankly with the correspondent for two hours, but requested that some of the matters under discussion should not be published.

Belgium Gets \$12,000,000 More.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Belgium received another credit of \$12,000,000 from the Treasury to-day, making her total loans from the United States \$210,120,000, and the total of the Allies' loans \$8,196,576,666.

Dr. Wurm outlines the German food situation, citing the number of hogs in Germany in 1914 as 25,000,000, while next March the number, it is estimated, only 3,000,000. He adds:

"During this winter we have had four meatless weeks. There are now 1,500,000 fewer cows than in 1914; the average amount of milk given by German cows in that year was seven or eight quarts daily, now it is only three and a quarter, the reason being that on account of the shortage of horses we are compelled to work cows in many cases."

In regard to the general situation German opinion is sharply split. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the former Imperial Chancellor, writes to the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* denying the assertion of the former Kaiser to Herr Wegener that he was kept in ignorance of war preparations and sent to Norway to be out of the way.

The German public thinks both are lying about the war, but that the quarrel will aid in uncovering those really responsible. If the German Government's proposal for an international court of inquiry should be adopted both the former Kaiser and von Bethmann-Hollweg must be heard either as witnesses or as those accused, probably as confederates.

YANKEES 12 MILES NEARER THE RHINE

Germans Are Indifferent and Only Children Show Any Signs of Hostility.

PRICES VERY EXORBITANT

Business Men Obey Pershing's Proclamation to Attend to Usual Duties.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 3.—Further evidence of the determination of the Germans not to be jarred out of their assumed role of indifference was shown in every village into which the Americans marched to-day. The long lines of khaki clad troops resumed their movement toward the Rhine at daybreak, passing through dozens of villages until another twelve miles had been covered.

Farmers in the fields and residents in the villages and towns glanced at the troops and went on with their work. Here and there Germans stared for a time curiously, but rarely was there a display of emotion or even of keen interest. With the exception of trifling acts by children, there have been no signs of hostility reported. In a few instances children shouted derogatory remarks and threw small stones, but there was nothing more serious than that.

The German troops are well back in their retirement and apparently there is no desire whatever to hamper the working out of the terms of the armistice.

German business men, especially in Treves, have begun to display more interest in the Americans, who, as is customary with them, are beginning to spend their money. The prices of both foodstuffs and other articles are enormously high, but the soldiers desire souvenirs and they were ready to patronize shops which are far superior to those in any town through which they have passed.

It is probable that some of the civil guards left by the retreating army will be retained if they give satisfaction in their duties.

A proclamation issued by Gen. Pershing has evoked a few expressions of appreciation from the Germans and there is a notable tendency on the part of the people of Treves, Sarrebourg and other of the larger communities to act on his suggestion to resume their normal activities.

The towns are filled with returning German soldiers discharged from service, who since the Americans have arrived have been negotiating for civilian clothing to replace the uniforms which they are still wearing.

SMALL VOTE CAST IN MASS. ELECTIONS

New Bedford Mayor Chosen for Twentieth Term.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Elections in twenty Massachusetts cities to-day for the most part were marked by a small vote. All Mayors who were candidates for reelection were successful, including Charles S. Ashley of New Bedford, who was chosen for his twentieth term.

The other Mayors chosen were: Brockton, William L. Gleason, Democrat; Fall River, James H. Kay, Republican; Fitchburg, Frank Foss, non-partisan; Gloucester, John J. Burrows, Republican; Haverhill, Charles H. Croft, Holyoke, John D. Ryan; Marlboro, Charles F. McCarthy; Northampton, Alvertus J. Morse, Republican and Democrat; Peabody, Samuel H. Dennett; Pittsfield, William C. Moulton, Republican; Quincy, Joseph L. Watson, Springfield, Arthur A. Adams, Republican.

Except where designated there were no party nominations.

There were no upsets in the license vote as compared with last year, twelve cities voting for license and eight against. The license cities are Chicopee, Fall River, Fitchburg, New Bedford, Gloucester, Haverhill, Holyoke, Marlboro, Northampton, Pittsfield, Springfield and Taunton.

Those voting no license are Brockton, Cambridge, Leominster, Methuen, Peabody, Quincy, Salem and Waltham.

Conditions in Budapest, 126 miles southeast of Vienna, are reported good, French troops maintaining order.

Vienna outwardly remains calm, but all over there is an atmosphere of intense expectancy. The winter snows have come, and the city faces the winter with only two weeks of coal.

In the northwest the Poles are reported advancing over the Carpathians to the frontiers of Hungary in their fight against the Ukrainians. At Lemberg, however, 350 miles northeast of Vienna, travellers report the Ukrainians are preparing to surround and starve out the city, the railroad having already been cut. The Ukrainians assert they are not Bolsheviks, but claim they have a right to the capital city, the Poles having others.

In the east a Rumanian army has marched into Bukovina as far as Kolomois, 390 miles east of Vienna on the River Pruth, and it is claimed in Vienna that this force is clearly out of the limits of the Rumanian sphere in Bukovina.

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KUKONO
GOLDEN HUGGET
CRIMBY PRICE
SOUTHERN PRIDE

MARAUDING BANDS THROUGH AUSTRIA

Food Situation in Vienna Is Growing More Serious—Supplies Cut Off.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, Dec. 3.—Disintegration of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire is being accompanied by fighting here and there and the depredations of marauding bands. The word "compensation" has also become one of the most important in the former empire, and the food situation in Vienna is daily becoming more perilous.

Czecho-Slovak forces were reported last Friday to have occupied Bodenbach, 200 miles northwest of Vienna, near the German frontier, cutting off from Vienna large supplies of provisions belonging to the German-Austrian republic.

To the south the Jugo-Slavs have occupied Hainburg, 115 miles southwest of Vienna, and are reported to have entered the provinces of Carinthia and Styria.

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